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REPORTS

OF THE

SELECTMEN, TREASURER,

AND

SUPERINTENDING SCHOOL COMMITTEE

OF THE

TOWN OF ANDOVER,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1873.

CONCORD, N. H.:

PRINTED BY F. D. WOODBURY & CO.
1873.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
STATE LIBRARY

REPORTS

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE

IN ANSWER

TO A RESOLUTION

PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

IN THE YEAR 1841

REPORT OF G. J. SWETT, TREASURER,

After Settlement, to March 13th,—Town Meeting day.

Money on hand at time of settlement,	\$698.33
Received of the town of Hill,	29.40
“ Albert Little, tax of 1871,	735.60
“ “ “	123.15

Amount,	<hr/> \$1,586.48
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Paid E. G. Graves, for auditing accounts,	\$2.00
for Stationery,	.12
D. Davis, for keeping Fanny True 5 weeks,	20.00
Urial Rollins, services after settlement last year,	5.00
“ error in tax,	5.30
H. M. Putney, posting and publishing school laws, \$5, and services as superintendent, \$70,	75.00
H. M. Putney, school books furnished Mrs. Sargent's children in No. 8, as the law provides,	3.50
S. P. Webster, for 5 bushels of potatoes for J. Bartlett, May 29, 1871,	3.75
Quimby & Keniston, goods for J. Bartlett,	3.70
A. Little, collector's fees,	123.15
“ over-tax of Mrs. M. A. Clay,	10.60
H. W. Kilburn, labor on Hailey road,	8.91
G. M. Babbett, school money for Dist. No. 3,	87.29

	<hr/> \$348.32
Leaving cash on hand, March 13, 1872,	1,238.16

G. J. SWETT, Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE SELECTMEN,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1873.

Amount of taxes committed to R. C. Carr, Collector for the year 1872,				\$14,902.08
Received of Collector in cash,				13,640.64
" " in abatements,				261.44
				<hr/>
				\$13,902.08
Due from Collector,				1,000.00
				<hr/>
				\$14,902.08
Money on hand, March 13, 1872,				\$1,238.16
Received of—				
Albert Little, tax of 1871,				50.00
April	20.	“	“	100.00
May	7.	Franklin Savings Bank,		600.00
	16.	“	“	500.00
	22.	Joseph Osgood, on Poor Farm note,		80.25
June	1.	A. Little, tax of 1871,		40.00
	7.	“	“	45.00
	8.	Tuttle & Marston, Poor Farm note,		160.21
	18.	R. C. Carr, tax of 1872,		250.00
	28.	“	“	225.00
July	5.	“	“	75.00
	12.	“	“	340.00
	18.	“	“	160.00
		“	“	40.00
	31.	“	“	290.00
Aug.	1.	“	“	735.00
	9.	“	“	150.00
	14.	“	“	250.00
	24.	“	“	200.00
	29.	“	“	187.01
Sept.	13.	“	“	1,288.31

Received of—

Sept. 15.	On Mountain road case,	121.06
18.	R. C. Carr, tax of 1872,	100.00
27.	" " "	309.68
Oct. 12.	" " "	420.00
21.	" " "	500.00
28.	" " "	200.00
Nov. 5.	A. Little, tax of 1871,	75.00
	R. C. Carr, tax of 1872,	1,630.00
Dec. 9.	" " "	1,350.00
12.	Selectmen of Andover,	844.20
	" " "	1,136.04
	" " "	93.10
14.	A. Little, tax of 1871,	35.48
30.	Selectmen of Andover,	7.00
1873.		
Jan. 13.	R. C. Carr, tax of 1872,	1,225.00
23.	Selectmen of Andover,	98.22
27.	R. C. Carr, tax of 1872,	175.00
31.	Wm. H. Edmunds, tax of 1867,	3.14
Feb. 10.	R. C. Carr, tax of 1872,	1,350.00
14.	Selectmen of Andover,	231.81
	" " "	700.00
18.	R. C. Carr, tax of 1872,	350.00
19.	A. Little, tax of 1871,	82.57
	" in abatements,	15.92
24.	R. C. Carr, tax of 1872,	1,840.64
	" in abatements,	261.44
		<hr/>
		\$20,159.24

CURRENT EXPENSES.

Paid—

Mar. 14.	David Merrill, for warming and cleaning hall,	\$2.50
18.	For revenue stamps,	2.00
20.	G. J. Swett, for 6 days after settlement,	9.00
22.	B. W. Sanborn, for books,	2.09
22.	Wm. Butterfield, for printing reports,	60.00
27.	C. G. Pevare, for invoice books,	.30
April 6.	For board while taking invoice,	1.75

Paid—			
April 17.	Postage,		.21
May 7.	Interest to Franklin Savings Bank, in advance,		8.25
16.	“ “ “		8.21
18.	Stamped envelopes and ink,		.87
June 18.	Wm. Butterfield, for printing bills and blank receipts for collector,		7.00
July 5.	H. F. French, services as special school committee,		8.00
Aug. 20.	For stationery,		.15
24.	County commissioners' bill to court, that we may collect the same of petitioners in Mountain road case,	86.00	
Sept. 13.	County tax,	1,218.31	
13.	Nathan Woodbury, Jr., services as special selectman, school dist. case,		2.00
21.	Geo. S. French, surveyor, perambulating town line, Andover & Franklin,		2.00
30.	Express on money sent R. Dearborn,		.60
Oct. 7.	Surveyor perambulating line, A. & W.,		1.50
7.	B. Cross, 2 dinners same time,		.50
18.	Expense to Winchester and Northfield, Mass., to look up residences of Mrs. Clay,	15.31	
Nov. 5.	B. W. Sanborn, for statutes and check lists,		6.00
6.	S. Morrill, surveying road to D. K. Cilley's,		.25
15.	Car fair to Franklin and back, to pay H. Fellows's note,		.50
16.	J. S. Tucker, for warming and cleaning hall for town meeting, Nov. 5,		.50
19.	C. W. Call, for stationery,		.40
Dec. 2.	G. H. Emerson, for deposition,		.89
9.	State tax,	1,044.00	
9.	C. H. Roberts, for copy of municipal war expenditures,		3.00
9.	For printing documents in the soldier and Fanny True cases,		26.00

1873. Paid—

Jan.	9.	John Proctor, for use of hall, March and November elections,	15.00
	9.	John Proctor, public watering place,	3.00
	18.	J. W. Keniston, clerk's fees to this date,	102.03
	23.	Express on money from Danbury,	.25
Feb.	5.	For stamped envelopes,	.82
	8.	J. F. Emery, services as special selectman, on re-districting school dist.,	2.00
	14.	Car fare to Concord and return, and expense after county pauper money,	2.40
	14.	Blank warrants for town meeting,	.12
	18.	For 1 qr. paper, pens, ink, and postage,	.42
	19.	In abatements, for 1871,	15.92
	19.	A. Little, collector's fees,	13.02
Feb.	24.	R. C. Carr, abatements for 1872,	261.44
		Ninety-nine dollars of the above abatements was the over-tax upon bank stock, and a large portion of the remainder of the tax, upon transient Frenchmen, who left town soon after the taking of the invoice.	
	24.	R. C. Carr, collectors' fees,	139.00
	24.	E. G. Emery, for services as superintending school committee,	70.00
	25.	S. M. Cilley, for services as selectman,	46.50
	25.	G. J. Swett, for treasurer's fees,	50.00
	25.	E. G. Emery, services as selectman,	62.44
	25.	G. J. Swett, board and horse-keeping,	15.00
	25.	" services as selectman,	115.75
	25.	" use of team out of town,	10.50

 \$3,443.70

EXTRA HIGHWAY.

1872. Paid—

April	3.	Estate of Wm. Morey, labor on road bridge in 1871,	\$10.50
	23.	Isaac Downs, for breaking roads, having horse lamed, and for passing out by the switch to save breaking of roads,	8.00

Paid—

May	16.	A. P. Avery, for breaking roads,	15.03
	25.	D. Davis, for breaking roads, and to passing out by the switch to save the breaking of roads,	5.00
June	1.	Frank Tucker, for having his leg broken in consequence of defect in highway,	40.00
	2.	W. J. Cilley, for breaking roads,	10.00
	18.	Jacob Rowe, work on road, and lumber,	4.05
	20.	Alfred Weare, for breaking roads,	8.25
	20.	W. S. Howard, for breaking roads,	3.00
Aug.	24.	G. Greeley, for breaking roads,	16.32
Nov.	8.	J. A. Rowe, for breaking roads,	3.00
Dec.	24.	Proctor Mills Co., for timber,	1.05
	1873.		
Jan.	20.	C. J. White, for snowing bridge and work on road,	4.00
	27.	D. Downs, for 73 1-2 ft. timber,	.88
		All of the above bills were contracted before the appointment of H. A. Weymouth as agent.	
Sept.	23.	J. W. Trumbull, to stop suit brought to recover damage to horse by defect in highway,	25.00
Nov.	5.	Geo. Graves, for guide post and setting same,	1.50
	21.	D. K. Cilley, for land for new road,	3.00
	21.	Enos Sleeper, for land for new road,	20.00
			<hr/>
			\$178.58

TOWN PAUPERS.

Paid—

April	11.	D. Davis, for keeping Electa Mitchell, bedstead, rope, and moving same,	\$12.72
	12.	Amasa Clark, for moving E. Mitchell to Mrs. Walker's,	2.00
May	16.	John W. Keniston, agent, for E. F. Seavey's keeping Fanny True 17 1-2 weeks,	52.00
	25.	Daniel Mitchell, for keeping E. Mitchell,	27.00

Paid—

May	25.	D. Davis, for clothes, \$2.00; and keeping Fanny True to May 24, 1872, 52.57,	54.57
June	25.	A. W. Bridgman, for drilling for F. True dresses, and ticking for same,	4.92
July	12.	D. Davis, \$30.25 for keeping and \$2 for making clothing for Fanny True,	32.25
Aug.	1.	E. Currier, for keeping E. Mitchell,	15.00
	17.	C. G. Pevare, goods for E. Mitchell,	2.05
	19.	E. Currier, for keeping E. Mitchell to July 14,	20.00
	27.	D. Davis, for keeping Fanny True,	15.26
	29.	E. Currier, keeping E. Mitchell,	20.54
Sept.	7.	D. Johnson, for keeping Mrs. S. J. Clay and boy,	10.50
	28.	D. Johnson, for keeping Mrs. S. J. Clay and boy,	9.50
Oct.	6.	E. Currier, for keeping E. Mitchell,	21.46
	11.	D. Davis, for keeping Fanny True to this date,	36.74
Nov.	12.	D. Johnson, for keeping Mrs. Clay and boy,	21.50
	25.	E. Currier, for keeping E. Mitchell to this date,	25.00
	25.	E. C. Stone, for chair for E. Mitchell,	2.95
	23.	D. Davis, for keeping Fanny True to this date,	26.14
Dec.	2.	Quimby & Keniston, for goods for Fanny True,	2.28
	5.	Dr. W. W. Sleeper, for attendance on Mrs. S. J. Clay,	56.72
	21.	D. Davis, for keeping Fanny True, \$18.00; and clothing, and making clothes, 2.00,	20.00
	21.	E. Currier, for keeping E. Mitchell,	13.00
1873.			
Jan.	4.	M. J. Swett, for quilt furnished Fanny True,	2.00

Paid—

Jan.	14.	Mrs. Walker, for keeping E. Mitchell from April 11 to May 5, 1872,	11.75
	18.	D. Davis, for keeping Fanny True to date,	18.00
Feb.	1.	E. Currier, for keeping E. Mitchell,	21.00
	15.	D. Davis, for keeping Fanny True,	18.00
			<hr/>
			\$574.85

In the case of Fanny True, we saw fit to carry it up to the Law Term of the Supreme Judicial Court for its decision of the law. Last fall it decided in our favor, and since we made our report, the County Commissioners have notified us to appear and receive payment for bills paid on her account.

There are somewhere about one hundred dollars of lawyers' fees that cannot be paid until a full settlement of the case is made.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

Dist. No. 1.	W. J. Cilley,	\$47.34
2.	Wm. Gordon,	119.84
3.	James Fellows,	128.36
4.	Gerry Morgan,	197.39
5.	Hervey Elkins,	104.00
6.	F. H. Pettengill,	58.38
7.	S. Morrill,	155.24
8.	H. W. Kilburn,	85.63
9.	A. C. Thompson,	74.44
10.	H. M. Putney,	293.99
11.	B. E. Swett,	45.90
12.	Wm. H. Weare,	65.00
13.	Rosto R. Emery, \$16.95 for 1871, and 65.11 for 1872,	82.06
14.	C. H. Sanborn,	10.04
15.	W. S. Howard, 3 years' tax,	42.14
		<hr/>
		\$1,509.75
Due No. 12,		\$13.30

SCHOOL-HOUSE TAX.

Paid—		
Sept. 24.	A. S. Greeley, for Dist. No. 11,	\$25.00
Oct. 24.	S. Morrill, for Dist. No. 2,	150.00
		<hr/>
		\$175.00

DOG TAX.

Received tax on dogs,		\$80.00
Paid—		
Dec. 2.	Moses T. Brown, for four sheep killed and one maimed,	\$15.00
Feb. 24.	S. Swett, for one sheep killed by dogs,	3.62
		<hr/>
		\$18.62

COUNTY PAUPERS.

1872. Paid—		
April 24.	Thomas Foot, for coffin and robe for J. Bartlett,	\$9.00
May 25.	D. Davis, digging grave for J. Bartlett,	2.00
27.	Clark Durgin, for goods “ “	13.52
July 18.	J. Rowe, drawing wood for D. Ordway,	1.33
22.	Frank Pettengill, for 2½ cords wood for J. Bartlett,	13.50
Aug. 17.	C. G. Pevare, for goods for Mrs. J. Bartlett,	4.13
	C. G. Pevare, for goods for F. Keniston,	6.52
Sept. 3.	M. W. Rowell, for wood for D. Ordway,	6.13
Oct. 3.	L. Sawyer, for shoes and sheeting for Miss Scribner,	1.90
	L. Sawyer, for keeping Miss Scribner to date,	43.75
Nov. 2.	O. K. Conner, for 1 cord of wood, and potatoes, for Mrs. Bartlett,	4.75
21.	E. Currier, for fitting 1 cord of wood for Mrs. Bartlett,	1.25
Dec. 2.	Quimby & Keniston, goods for Mrs. Bartlett,	4.38

Paid—

Dec. 5.	Dr. W. W. Sleeper, attendance on F. Keniston,	11.00
	Dr. Sleeper, attendance on J. Bartlett,	4.50

1873.

Jan. 14.	E. Currier, for 1 cord of wood and fitting same for Mrs. Bartlett,	4.75
20.	Aid to a family of five French people to go to their friends,	14.30
20.	S. P. Webster, for $\frac{3}{4}$ cord of wood for Mrs. Bartlett,	3.00
27.	D. Downs, cord of wood for Mrs. Bartlett,	4.00
27.	H. C. Gale, for keeping transient pauper,	1.00
27.	Michael Bassett, for keeping Mrs. Gravel and four children twelve days,	7.00
27.	Almon K. Decatur, for keeping Matilda Hardy from Dec. 18, 1872, to Feb. 1, 1873,	6.50
27.	Hervey Elkins, for keeping Hannah Kimball from Jan. 1 to Feb. 1, 1873,	5.00
31.	L. Sawyer, for keeping Miss Scribner to Feb. 1, 1873,	21.25
31.	L. Sawyer, pair of shoes for Miss Scribner,	2.00
31.	E. Currier, fitting cord of wood for Mrs. Bartlett,	1.25
31.	C. Durgin, goods furnished D. Ordway,	20.00
31.	Mrs. A. E. W. Clark, keeping two transient paupers over night, four meals,	1.50
31.	Dr. H. A. Weymouth, attendance on J. Bartlett,	.75
31.	Dr. Weymouth, attendance on D. Ordway,	4.40

\$224.36

LAWYERS' FEES, &c.

Paid—

Feb. 5.	D. B. Flanders, deposition on soldier matters,	.77
7.	Amasa Clark, for deposition in Fanny True case,	1.00
8.	C. S. Greeley, deposition, same case,	1.50
8.	Jacob Rowe, " "	1.50

Paid—

Feb. 10.	H. A. Weymouth, deposition in same case,	.91
11.	C. E. Carr, recording 26 pages testimony, \$4.42, and cash paid out, .60,	5.02
18.	J. M. Shirley, retainer fees,	25.00
	“ two term fees, and taking testimony to get two soldier suits brought against the town dismissed,	18.00
		<hr/> \$53.70

HIGHWAYS FOR 1872.

April 24.	Paid H. A. Weymouth, agent,	\$25.00
May 7.	“ “ “	30.00
16.	“ “ “	200.00
June 8.	“ “ “	75.00
18.	“ “ “	100.00
29.	“ “ “	100.00
July 12.	“ “ “	200.00
Sept. 3.	“ “ “	70.00
21.	“ “ “	50.00
30.	“ “ “	50.00
Nov. 1.	“ “ “	300.00
Dec. 7.	“ “ “	100.00
30.	“ “ “	100.00
1873.		
Feb. 10.	“ “ “	300.00
12.	“ “ “	250.00
15.	“ “ “	150.00
26.	“ “ “	63.93

\$2,163.93

OLD DEBTS.

Paid—

March,	Mrs. A. A. Stone, on note,	\$60.00
	Dorothy Farnum, note in full,	154.04
20.	On Phelps note,	175.00
25.	O. E. Eastman, in full,	782.56
April 22.	James Bailey, on note,	56.85
May 7.	Sarah F. Emery, in full,	561.52
16.	Mrs. A. A. Stone, on note,	150.00

Paid—

June 14.	Alfred Davis, on old note,	24.55
July 1.	Mrs. A. A. Stone, on note,	150.00
16.	A. C. Thompson, on note,	100.00
Aug. 15.	On Phelps note,	250.00
23.	Rhoda Chase, in full,	79.64
29.	Wm. Graves, on note,	49.50
29.	Mrs. A. A. Stone, on note,	101.71
Sept. 30.	R. Dearborn, in full,	255.92
Oct. 12.	Mrs. A. A. Stone, on note,	125.00
Nov. 4.	James Bailey, on note,	200.00
5.	A. C. Thompson, one note in full,	106.87
15.	Hiram Fellows, in full,	971.13
Dec. 26.	Wm. Graves, in full,	1,566.67
26.	Mrs. A. A. Stone, on note,	100.00
1873.		
Jan. 14.	A. C. Thompson, in full,	455.02
14.	A. B. Thompson, in full,	200.54
14.	Lydia S. Brown, in full,	224.85
14.	Phelps note in full,	110.01
14.	Ella R. Chase, note in full,	29.31
16.	Wm. D. Woodbury, in full,	386.66
Feb. 17.	G. J. Swett, in full,	57.90
19.	Mrs. A. A. Stone, in full,	1,618.09
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		\$9,103.34

Money hired this year paid.

Aug. 2.	Paid Franklin Savings Bank,	\$1,100.00
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DEBTS DUE THE TOWN.

Due from—

Marston N. Tuttle,	\$627.47
Wm. H. Edmunds, tax of '67,	.88
A. S. Greeley, tax of '68,	8.39
C. W. Bartlett, tax of '70,	142.81
R. C. Carr, tax of '72,	1,000.00
Cash on hand,	1,613.41
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	\$3,392.96

NOTES AGAINST THE TOWN OF ANDOVER, MARCH 1, 1873.

Watson Dickerson,	\$2,645.72
Friend Bailey, Jr.,	163.16
Jacob Weare,	244.30
Alfred Davis,	1,962.70
Hiram Cross,	580.88
Wm. B. Emery,	265.69
James Bailey,	741.22
Josiah Sawyer,	132.25
E. F. Seavey,	263.85
M. J. Swett,	275.69
Abbie Lovering,	94.43

\$7,369.89

Due School Dist. No. 12, 13.30

Liabilities of the town, \$7,383.19

Money on hand and debts due the town, 3,392.96

Debt of town, \$3,990.23

G. J. SWETT, } *Selectmen*
 E. G. EMERY, } *of*
 S. M. CILLEY, } *Andover.*

I have examined the foregoing accounts of the treasurer of the town of Andover, and find them well vouched and correctly cast.

CLARK DURGIN, *Auditor.*

Andover, March 1, 1873.

RECAPITULATION.

Money received from all sources,	\$20,159.24
Paid—	
Current expenses,	\$3,443.70
Extra highway,	178.58
Town paupers,	574.85
County paupers,	224.36
School Districts,	1,509.75

School-house tax,	175.00
Money hired this year,	1,100.00
Lawyers' fees, &c.,	53.70
Current highway,	2,163.93
Dog money,	18.62
Old debts,	9,103.34
Cash on hand,	1,613.41
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	\$20,159.24

**SURVEYOR'S REPORT OF HIGHWAYS AND
BRIDGES, commencing April 11th, 1872, to date
of bills herein set forth.**

1872.			
April 24.	Received of G. J. Swett, Treasurer,		\$25.00
May 7.	"	"	30.00
16.	"	"	200.00
June 8.	"	"	75.00
18.	"	"	100.00
29.	"	"	100.00
July 12.	"	"	200.00
Sept. 3.	"	"	70.00
21.	"	"	50.00
30.	"	"	50.00
Nov. 1.	"	"	300.00
Dec. 7.	"	"	100.00
30.	"	"	100.00
1873.			
Feb. 10.	"	"	300.00
12.	"	"	250.00
15.	"	"	150.00
26.	"	"	63.93
			<hr/>
			\$2,163.93

The above has been paid for labor on highways, and lumber for bridges, as follows :

1872. Paid		
April 27.	J. H. Emerson,	\$3.70
May 18.	J. T. Fifield,	8.50
June 1, and Nov. 29.	E. Currier, Jr.,	35.35
Feb. 13,—last payment.	George R. Keniston,	227.34
Sept. 28.	Carlos Tilton,	13.25
April 3.	Quimby & Keniston,	1.25
Feb. 8.	C. W. Cole,	22.25
(\$4.25 for drawing plank for bridge to Dyer's Crossing.)		
April 27.	B. W. Sanborn & Co., one blank book,	.75
30.	Henry W. Kilburn,	6.82
May 2.	Thomas R. Colby,	3.30
21.	H. A. Colby,	2.43
June 13.	J. A. Trumbull,	5.15
July 2.	B. L. Peaslee,	19.62
Dec. 11.	D. E. Stewart,	1.50
11.	B. R. Stewart, gravel for highway,	3.00
Oct. 2.	O. R. Conner,	30.90
June 29.	George E. Mitchell,	51.70
Oct. 3,—last payment.	Moses G. Brown,	60.75
24.	Charles Sweat,	57.84
Dec. 4.	Madison Hayward,	4.73
June 3.	C. E. Finney,	3.00
25.	C. N. Emerson,	1.50
1.	H. M. Putney,	3.00
Dec. 9.	J. Horace Brown,	7.97
Feb. 10, 1873.	Isaac Peaslee,	.75
May 25.	George W. Mitchell,	6.30
June 24.	J. T. Gilman,	12.75
Feb. 15, 1873.	W. S. Howard,	3.75
	Eb. Bennett,	5.75
Sept. 23.	Fillmore Libby,	26.25
Feb. 11.	C. B. Hilton,	6.75
June 1.	T. C. Hobbs,	4.28
Feb. 13.	Almon Farnum,	2.45
Sept. 28.	Albert Sanborn, labor on Cilleyville bridge,	17.37
Feb. 13.	George Graves,	7.50
12.	S. C. Fifield,	.50
July 22.	Carlos S. Morey,	19.00
Feb. 1.	David K. Cilley,	18.17

Paid—

Nov. 17,—last payment.	Enos Sleeper,	44.11
Sept. 9.	Amasa Clark,	32.18
Dec. 9.	Henry Colby,	5.20
Feb. 12.	H. P. Sullivan,	13.35
	James Sullivan,	11.55
Oct. 24.	C. E. Currier,	29.55
Sept. 23.	C. S. Greeley,	8.85
Feb. 12.	Jesse Baker, labor, \$1.20, on bridge; M. ft. of plank delivered, \$14,	15.20
Nov. 22.	E. G. Chase,	3.75
June 27.	Heber Flanders,	9.55
Feb. 8, 1873.	John Graves,	2.30
June 25.	S. S. Tilton,	7.00
Oct. 9.	A. J. Hall,	14.18
Nov. 30.	Friend Bailey, Jr.,	3.90
June 21.	M. W. Rowell,	5.15
Nov. 30.	G. F. Shaw,	3.20
June 21.	J. W. Emery,	2.50
Dec. 13.	Henry Burt,	.30
June 21.	R. R. Emery,	10.35
June 29.	E. C. Keniston,	4.63
Dec. 9.	Alfred Weare,	18.25
Nov. 22.	William Graves,	3.86
Sept. 6.	W. H. Cilley,	11.21
9.	Samuel Morrill,	4.93
Feb. 11.	Aaron Cilley,	.25
Sept. 23.	Jacob Rowe,	17.10
Sept.	Enoch Jones,	11.95
23.	Frank G. Hersey,	6.75
Nov. 30.	Joseph Rayno,	1.85
June 29.	S. P. Brown, 2 M. plank, \$28; 2 string- ers, .57,	28.57
Nov. 10.	Two stringers for bridge, at West Andover,	30.00
Oct. 3.	Frank Tucker, labor and cash paid, 1.95; 656 ft. of plank, 7.86,	9.81
Sept. 27.	William H. Edmonds,	2.35
Oct. 3.	S. M. Lane,	6.30
Nov. 23.	Jed. Brown,	4.00
30.	J. A. Rowe,	12.40

Paid—

Oct.	3.	G. H. Haley,	14.45
	12.	H. M. Thompson,	4.70
Dec.	4.	Anthony Emerson,	1.50
Oct.	21.	C. H. Merrill,	1.50
	25.	S. M. Cilley, Cilleyville bridge, .75 ; Finney bridge, 4.50,	5.25
Dec.	4.	James Moody, Finney bridge,	4.50
Oct.	26.	John S. Tucker,	12.58
	28.	R. E. Davis,	8.25
Nov.	1.	G. J. Swett,	5.70
	1.	John Hobbs,	2.25
	17.	John Clay,	2.25
	19.	G. M. Babbett,	.62
	24.	John Batchelder,	1.35
	21.	B. D. Cilley,	17.25
	23.	Frank H. Pettingill,	4.10
	26.	H. S. Corey, Cilleyville bridge, \$15 ; West Andover bridge, \$5.50,	20.50
	25.	P. B. Flanders, Cilleyville bridge, \$10 ; West Andover bridge, \$4,	14.00
	29.	A. S. Greeley,	7.45
	29.	A. S. Edmunds,	12.27
	30.	W. A. Batchelder,	2.55
	30.	Urial Rollins,	10.20
	30.	G. M. Stevens,	7.95
	30.	A. C. Thompson,	6.00
Dec.	2.	Michael Lorden,	8.25
	11.	Proctor Mills bridge, timber and plank,	144.52
	21.	James L. Keniston,	45.50
Feb.	12.	C. J. White,	4.50
	10.	E. B. Dodge,	.75
	19.	Daniel Downs, bridge,	.40
Total for summer,			<hr/> \$1,475.74

Expense for breaking roads to date of each bill herein mentioned.

1873. Paid—

Feb.	13.	E. Currier,	\$4.80
	13.	Carlos Tilton,	2.70
	10.	H. W. Kilburn,	16.18

Paid—

Feb.	17.	J. W. Trumbull,	27.78
	13.	O. R. Conner,	6.07
	10.	A. B. Durgin,	9.00
	10.	Madison Hayward,	.45
	13.	J. H. Brown,	4.05
	12.	E. C. Merrill,	10.48
	11.	C. W. Cole,	12.82
	15.	W. S. Howard,	3.75
	15.	E. Bennett,	29.43
	10.	Moses T. Brown,	1.00
	14.	George Graves,	7.79
	12.	S. C. Fifield,	12.97
	15.	D. K. Cilley,	3.44
	12.	Enos Sleeper,	22.34
	12.	James Sullivan,	14.85
	14.	C. E. Currier,	4.14
	8.	John Graves,	.30
	10.	P. C. Atwood,	33.00
	13.	Friend Bailey, Jr.,	11.70
	14.	August Shaw,	17.10
	13.	J. W. Emery,	6.41
	12.	E. C. Keniston,	13.05
	13.	Alfred Weare,	4.95
	10.	W. H. Cilley,	7.95
	15.	Samuel Morrell,	6.15
	15.	A. S. Greeley,	5.55
	15.	Jacob Rowe,	7.17
	13.	Joseph Rayno,	13.80
	19.	Wm. H. Edmonds,	34.65
	13.	S. M. Lane,	14.34
	10.	Jed. Brown,	13.00
	10.	J. A. Rowe,	10.65
	18.	Geo. H. Haley,	7.73
	10.	James Moody,	2.20
	10.	G. J. Swett,	14.84
	10.	John Clay,	4.92
	10.	John Batchelder,	5.50
	11.	B. D. Cilley,	4.13
	11.	F. H. Pettingill,	46.80
	13.	James M. Mitchell,	17.17

Paid—

Feb. 13.	W. B. Emery,	16.02
12.	Dennis Sullivan,	21.00
10.	E. B. Dodge,	11.03
11.	A. S. Edmonds,	3.00
1.	W. J. Cilley,	24.00
10.	W. A. Batchelder,	15.00
11.	D. M. Davis,	1.80
11.	S. C. Rollins,	4.35
12.	Michael Lorden,	16.50
13.	G. R. Keniston,	22.20
10.	J. L. Keniston,	13.05
10.	John Proctor,	10.36
12.	C. J. White,	14.89
10.	Ziba Severance,	28.25
13.	Jacob Weare,	4.93
17.	Frank Tucker,	6.62
10.	Isaac Downs,	2.10
15.	William Annis,	5.90
13.	Simeon C. Rollins,	4.35
19.	Daniel Downs,	5.00

Total,	\$688.19
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Amount expended in summer,	1,475.74
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\$2,163.93

Amount paid for lumber and repairing bridges, \$291.92. From this sum was paid \$114.86 for Cilleyville bridge, and \$62.30 for West Andover bridge. The remainder, \$114.76, was expended on other bridges, in sums of .40 and upwards. The amount expended on the road leading from Cilleyville to S. P. Brown's gate is \$292.72. The almost incessant rains during spring, summer, and autumn, made the repairing of roads unusually expensive. Those engaged in drawing lumber from the Mountain steam mills, did so before the ground was settled, and the road being in a very bad condition when the snow fell last year, it was almost impossible to put the same in any safe condition. This large sum expended will be of use to the road another year, to say the least.

The large amount expended on this road prevented me from expending as much as I otherwise should on other roads, which some may think were equally in as bad condition. Some districts have had more money expended within their limits than others; this may seem unjust, but it was impossible for me to divide the money with accuracy in every instance. I aimed to put the worst places in repair first; if I have failed it has been an error of judgment than otherwise. Price paid for labor has been 15 cents per hour for a man, and the same for one yoke of oxen. The exception has been for labor on the Mountain road. The expense for winter is unusually high, in consequence of the great number of snows and drifting of the same in every section of the town. I will report verbally to the town on the 11th of March all other bills presented to that date. The smallest amount expended in any one year for the last fourteen years is \$1,181, in 1859; the largest amount, \$4,271, in 1870; average for 17 years, \$2,091. The smallest amount raised by vote of town, \$1,000, in 1859; largest amount, \$2,000, in 1865-7. The amount agreed upon for my services by the selectmen and myself is \$50, for one year from the 11th of April last.

Feb. 26, 1873.

H. A. WEYMOUTH, *Surveyor*.

Having examined the account of Henry A. Weymouth, highway agent, from April 11, 1872, to date of bills reported, I find them correctly cast and well vouched.

CLARK DURGIN, *Auditor*.

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDING SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

It has occurred to the Superintending School Committee, in submitting to the town his annual report, that perhaps a few statistics in relation to the origin and progress of our public schools may not be out of place in this connection.

The first "free school" established in this country was founded at Charles City, in Virginia, in 1621—fourteen years after its first settlement. Such schools were established in Massachusetts between the years 1630 and 1636. These schools, thus early founded by our fathers, were the germs, or types, of the free-school system of the present day,—a system that has extended its beneficent influences so widely and freely throughout our country, and laid so broadly and firmly the foundations of our institutions. But it should be remembered that the character of those primitive schools was very different from that of the schools of the present day. To give some idea of the schools of those early times, I will introduce the first school law enacted by Massachusetts. At this time New Hampshire was united with Massachusetts under the same jurisdiction :

"Forasmuch as the good education of children is of singular behoof and benefit to any commonwealth, and where-

as many parents and masters are too indulgent, and negligent of their duty in kind,—

"It is ordered that the selectmen of every town, in the several precincts and quarters where they dwell, shall have a vigilant eye over their neighbors, to see, first, that none of them shall suffer so much barbarism in any of their families as not to endeavor to teach, by themselves or others, their children and apprentices so much learning as may enable them to read perfectly the English tongue, and to get knowledge of capital laws, upon penalty of twenty shillings for each neglect therein.

"Also, that all masters of families do, once a week at least, catechise their children and servants in the grounds and principles of religion."

Until about 1775, Dilworth's spelling-book was the only school book required. The only reading books were the Testament, the Psalter, and the Bible. There were no slates in use. The masters "set the sums for ciphering," for each pupil, "in his blank ciphering-book." It was after this time that Noah Webster's Institute was published. This comprised three parts,—namely, a spelling-book, a grammar, and a reader. These were the first American school books.

Our common schools, which were then in their infancy, have been multiplying and improving ever since, until they have become the pride and boast of our country. Who can estimate their power? Who can calculate their elevating and refining influences as they penetrate every avenue and circulate through every artery of the body politic? To measure these influences, we must first consider the influences of that "education which gives stability to the State, happiness to the domestic fireside, security to life and property, and productiveness to industry; of that educa-

tion which has been the most effective means for promoting the intelligence, developing the energies, and elevating the character of our population, and which has done more than anything else to make and keep our name respectable throughout the world."

It is only by dwelling upon considerations like these that our minds become sufficiently enlarged to duly appreciate the value and importance of our free schools, and our responsibility in sustaining and elevating them. From such contemplations, it is evident that no sordid spirit should find its way into their management. If anywhere a liberal policy should be manifested, it is here. By liberality in connection with our public schools, I do not mean extravagance, or useless expenditures, but the same liberality that a judicious business man displays in the management of his affairs. He expends liberally because he expects ample returns. This liberality is most readily shown by supplying pleasant and well-furnished apartments for our schools, in raising sufficient money to give each district its requisite amount of schooling, in procuring the most efficient and devoted teachers, and then in surrounding both schools and teachers by those strengthening and health-giving influences that come only from the hearty coöperation and favor of the whole community. It is very true that liberal ideas in relation to schools have been advancing ever since their first establishment in the State. This is apparent from a few facts gleaned from a lecture prepared by Moses B. Goodwin, Esq. :

"The school money raised by taxation has been assessed on a fixed and uniform principle for eighty-three years. Each town has been required to raise annually a certain number of pounds or a certain number of dollars for each pound or each dollar of its proportion of the State tax.

In 1789 the ratio was fixed at £5 school-money for each £1 of its proportion of the State tax; in 1791 it was raised to £7½ to £1. Since, the ratio has been raised successively as follows: In 1795, to \$35 for every \$1; 1804, to \$45; 1806, to \$75; 1808, reduced to \$70; 1818, raised to \$90; 1840, to \$100; 1852, to \$135; 1853, to \$150; 1855, to \$200; 1868, to \$250; 1870, \$350. It is seen by these figures that the ratio of taxation since 1789 has been increased seventy fold." But the question naturally arises, Has the ratio of taxation increased more rapidly than that of valuation?

For several years it has been the custom of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to publish annually, with his report, tables showing the rank of each city and town in the State in respect to its liberality in the appropriation of money to its schools. One of these tables exhibits the rank in reference to the amount appropriated for each scholar. In this table for 1872, Andover stands number twelve in the county, eleven towns being above; and in the State one hundred and sixteen, one hundred and fifteen towns being above. While this may not be a humiliating comparison for our town, it brings out the fact that we expend no more money for the support of schools than we are compelled by law to expend. Raising more money would give us longer schools, and a better class of teachers. Would it not be wise to do this? Would it not be economy to do it? Could not a few weeks be profitably added to the length of all of our schools? And it is so apparent that the character of the schools is determined in a great measure by the character of the teachers, that there is no more important consideration connected with our school system than the selection of these teachers. For this reason, as has often been said before, we need the

very best men in the several districts for prudential committees; for on them more than on the superintending committee depends the quality of our schools. We need men who are alive to the best interests of the districts; men who understand their wants and know how to supply them. And when we find such men, let us keep them in office as long as they will continue to hold it; for a frequent change of prudential committees is as detrimental to the welfare of a school as a change of teachers. In proof of this, I will here present an extract from an Educational Report of the Hon. George S. Boutwell:

“Each year sees a new prudential committee-man, and each term a new teacher. The experience of a year is rendered valueless by the election of a new committee; and the teacher labors for a single term, commencing without a knowledge of what the pupils had previously accomplished, and ending without an interest in the future. Under these circumstances, it is not strange that district schools are kept term after term, and year after year, without any appreciable increase of power. Each teacher brings into the school his own ideas of teaching, and after two, three, or four months, he goes away, and his place is taken by a stranger, who introduces new methods, without the judgment of any one concerning their relative value.”

But our best committee-men are frequently hampered in the selection and retention of first-class teachers in not having sufficient means to enable them to go into the market and compete for them. They are out-bidden by men of other communities, having more money at command. Should this be so? Should we be compelled to submit to this humiliation?

“To educate a child,” said Dr. Channing, “is a greater work than to perform the duties of a governor.” If we

need skilful workmen anywhere, it is in the school-room. Parents cannot afford to commit the training of their children to incompetent hands. How preëminently important that the proper influences and impressions be brought to bear and made upon the child at the commencement of this great work. Dare we, at such a time, intrust our little ones to unskilful hands? Let us watch the little child as it goes forth, for the first time, from its home, from a mother's warm sympathy and love, into the school-room. Who does not see that this may be the "pivotal day" of the child's life? that here he may receive influences and impressions that will give tone to his whole being? What father or mother can witness this day without the most anxious solicitude as to the hands into which their little one is to fall? Does it not require one with a thoroughly educated head, a kind and loving heart, and an abundance of tact, to cast these influences and make these impressions? Let a child meet such a teacher upon its first entrance on school life, and how quickly it begins to imitate the genial and graceful example of her whose every thought is devoted to the "dawning mind."

"To guide its first development, to watch
The dawn of little thoughts, to see and aid
Almost its very growth."

The instruction of most of our schools is committed to females. This is as it should be. They possess, in an eminent degree, the qualities requisite to deal with children. Here "the tender, timid spirit of the child meets all the gentleness of woman's love, the fertility of woman's invention, the patience of woman's long suffering; and the hope of woman's faith."

There should be nothing harsh, or arbitrary in the management of children. The discipline of the school-room

should be kind, but effective—gentle, but decided. It does not lie so much in the ferule, as in the spiritual power of the teacher to mould and fashion his pupils to his liking. Sir Roger Ascham once said “that the opinion of some that children of nature love pastime and mislike learning, because in their kind the one is easy and pleasant, the other hard and wearisome, is an opinion not so true as some men ween. For, beat a child if he dance not well, and cherish him though he learn not well, ye shall have him unwilling to go to dance, and glad to go to his book; knock him always when he draweth his shaft ill, and favor him again though he fault at his book, ye shall have him very loth to be in the field, and very willing to go to school.”

While speaking of the character and duties of teachers, may it not be well for us to consider our own duties as parents and townsmen? Teachers are fellow-laborers with us in the cause of education; fellow-builders in rearing the framework of our children's characters. Have we fully realized this fact? Have we done all that we could to gladden and strengthen the heart of this laborer, this builder? Have we given him our entire sympathy and support? Have we done what we could to have our children regular and punctual in their attendance at school? Have we interested ourselves in their studies? Have we visited them in the school-room? If we have done all this, it is well; we have acted wisely; we have discharged with fidelity our duty, but no more than our duty, to our children and to ourselves.

THE SCHOOLS.

No. 1, KEARSARGE.

Both terms were kept by Miss Lizzie Brooks. The winning ways and earnestness of this teacher very soon awakened the interest of her little charge, which was well sus-

tained throughout the terms. Everything that was done being well done, made it a very profitable school.

NO. 2, CILLEYVILLE.

The summer school was taught by Miss Addie M. Choate. Miss Choate was not a stranger in town, having the previous year gained a good reputation in District No. 3; a lady never having had great advantages, but of much zeal and energy, whose school was well disciplined, and made fair improvement for the time it existed.

The winter school was taught by Miss Annie A. Gilman, an experienced teacher, whose long and faithful service in this district has fixed upon her the impress of a genuine coin. Knowing the wants of her pupils, she lost no time in supplying them, and presented a school, at its close, notwithstanding its interruption during the last few weeks by sickness, worthy of commendation.

NO. 3, WEST ANDOVER.

During both terms this school was in charge of Miss Edna H. Emerson, an energetic and devoted teacher, who took great interest in every scholar, from the eldest to the youngest, and spared no pains for their improvement. The school manifested the excellent fruits of such labor. Register, a model of neatness and accuracy.

NO. 4, MOOSEUM.

This school, during the first term, was under the instruction of Miss Mary A. Hersey. This lady came to her school with an excellent reputation, having taught several terms in her native town with signal success. She labored here with much fidelity, and while there was no class but exhibited fair progress, there were others that showed decided improvement.

The second term was under the instruction of its old and accomplished teacher, Miss Lucy A. Washburn. Miss Wash-

burn, during this term, did not "fall behind her former self." This is all that needs be said—for this, of itself, implies all that is most excellent in discipline and instruction. Every branch, even penmanship, received here its due share of attention. The influence of the labors of such a teacher will be most favorably felt in all the duties to which, in after life, her pupils may be called. The following scholars were neither absent nor tardy during the term:

Martha S. Melendy, Luella H. Scales, Carrie M. Bridgman, Eva S. Martin, Ada L. Martin, Mabel A. Morgan, Louis E. French, Willis R. French, Gilman H. Baker, Luther B. Chamberlain.

NO. 5, BEACH HILL.

Teacher, summer term, Miss Ida A. Edmunds. The attendance was somewhat interrupted by the appearance of scarlet fever among the children, and consequently their progress retarded. An excellent spirit pervaded this school, a spirit of harmony and obedience. All were interested, and, loving their school, came to its close with regret.

Teacher, second term, Mrs. Emma F. Elkins. A lady of ability and rare attainments, a graduate of the St. Lawrence University, at Canton, New York. The school, at its commencement, appeared well, and bid fair to become a very profitable term—which, I learn from its committee, proved a reality, a decided success.

NO. 6, TURNPIKE.

Miss Martha B. Woodbury was the teacher during the summer term. Her first school. An intelligent and energetic young lady, who, strange to say, does not fear work. She carried her good sense and energy into the school-room, and the result was an excellent little school, in which the magic words were obedience and industry. A model register.

Miss Ida A. Edmunds was the teacher the second term. Allusion has already been made to this lady in connection with another school. Similar characteristics were manifested here as in her former school. The same fidelity, the same cordial relation between teacher and scholar, the same pleasant and orderly aspect in the school-room. There are a few fine scholars here, whose examination proved highly creditable to them.

NO. 7, TAUNTON HILL.

Miss Alice Sargent, of Topsham, Vt., a graduate of the New Hampton Literary Institution, had charge of the first term. The school sustained a quiet and peaceful existence of nine weeks, without any very great zeal or enthusiasm, and then lapsed into the past. Register very neatly and accurately kept.

Mr. Walter Sargent, of Warner, a most competent and faithful teacher, had charge of the winter school. Mr. Sargent belongs to a class of teachers, which, I regret to say, is fast disappearing from among us; that class which knows equally well how to till a good farm, build a good house, keep a good school, or have the care of the educational interests of a town. This district was singularly fortunate in securing his services during this term, and gave unmistakable indications that "the school-master was abroad." The examination afforded evidence of industry and careful instruction.

NO. 6, BOSTON HILL.

This district acted wisely in not going abroad for a stranger, but in taking one of their own number, Miss Maria H. Haley, who has, as a teacher, received the true stamp of time, and the appreciation of whom ranges nowhere higher than in the home market. A lady of experience, fine scholarship, and much decision of character, whose word with children

is law, so that when she says "thus far and no farther," they dare not pass over.

Teacher, second term, Miss Susie E. Dearborn, of Canterbury. A young lady of only seventeen years, of fine mental culture, and who bids fair to become a worthy teacher. She entered upon her duties with a sincere desire to be successful; labored anxiously for the completion of her wishes, and succeeded as well as circumstances would permit. An embryo spirit of insubordination begins to show itself here, which renders it highly important for the interests of both parents and children that a teacher of sufficient bone and muscle be employed, that will compel "Young America" to look well to his physical as well as mental welfare.

No. 9, FLAGHOLE.

But one term, Miss Mary Judkins, teacher. The same lady that gained an excellent reputation in this school last year, and enhanced it the present. Irregularity of attendance and other characteristics of the school would have discouraged most teachers, but Miss Judkins's energy and perseverance were found equal to every emergency, and exhibited at the closing examination some classes not excelled by any in town. Little Harry Thurston led the town in intellectual arithmetic.

No. 10, EAST ANDOVER.

Both the Primary and Grammar Schools, in summer, were taught by Miss Maria L. Aldrich. Her first school. A young lady of marked ability and culture, who could get so closely down to the little plastic mind and heart of childhood, so mingle her own kind and affectionate feelings with theirs, as to arrest their attention, stimulate their ambition, and impress upon them all of her own pleasing characteristics of life and spirit. Although Miss Aldrich was not a

strict disciplinarian, yet I have never seen better progress by any classes than that made by the classes in Algebra and English Analysis, and by some of the younger scholars in the Primary School. Register imperfect.

The second term of the Primary School was taught by Miss Addie M. Messer, a very pleasant young lady, with whom the children seemed very happy, and under whose instruction they made fair progress. Register not perfect.

The Grammar School, in winter, was under the supervision of Miss A. F. Gay of New London. This lady's success here fully justifies the reputation with which she came to this school, and affords practical proof of what an intelligent and devoted teacher can do. Miss Gay begins with that home preparation, so generally neglected by parents,—the habit of prompt and cheerful obedience. The street as well as the school-room, during the entire term, testified to this fact. The improvement of the school under this teacher was, in all respects, most marked. Its condition and prospects were never better.

NO. 11, TUCKER MOUNTAIN.

One term only, by Miss Lucy J. Emery, a clear and accurate scholar, an experienced and successful teacher. Her schools have ever sustained a high rank, and never higher than now. It had here all the elements of success, the united sympathy and coöperation of teacher, parents, and scholars. Excellent progress in everything,—writing, that much neglected branch, included.

NO. 12, BACK ROAD.

This school, during the first term, was kept by Miss Elzira A. Keniston—one thoroughly qualified to instruct in all the common branches of education, and whose mode of instruction corresponded to her own mental discipline. She labored

intelligently and faithfully. The scholars were obedient and industrious, and the result was a good school.

Miss Keniston was succeeded in the autumn by Miss Eliza A. Sargent. A more finished scholar, in all the branches taught in such a school, I have yet to see. She not only knew how, but why. Here was found good order as well as good recitations. All that was done was well done.

NO. 13, EMERY ROAD.

One term, kept by Miss Mary A. Hersey. This little school demonstrated that it had been, emphatically, a working school, without a single drone—fully sustaining the reputation of its industrious and conscientious teacher. An excellent school.

No school in either No. 14 or 15.

E. G. EMERY,
Superintending School Committee of Andover.

STATISTICAL TABLE.

Number of District.	Prudential Committee.	Length of school in weeks, first term.				Length of school in weeks, second term.				Number of scholars first term.				Number of scholars second term.				Average attendance first term.				Average attendance second term.				Number between 4 and 14 years of age, not attending school.				No. of persons in district between 14 and 21 years of age that cannot read and write.				Number of scholars in Reading.				Number of scholars in Spelling.				Number of scholars in Penmanship.				Number of scholars in Arithmetic.				Number of scholars in Algebra.				Number of scholars in Grammar.				Number of scholars in Geography.				Number of scholars in Composition.				Number of scholars in History.				Number of scholars in Philosophy.				Number of scholars in Book-keeping.				Number of scholars in Physiology.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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